THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE, & GENERAL ADVERTISER

RICHMOND:—PRINTED (EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY) BY AUGUSTINE DAVIS, AT FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM—PAID IN ADVANCE.

NUMBER 1072.] WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 26, 1803. [VOLUME XVII.

SEEDS.

Minton Collins

Respectfully informs his Friends and the Public, that he has just received, per the ship Shepherdess, from London, a fresh assortment of

GARDEN SEEDS:

He has likewise received from Philadelphia, an assortment of

GRASS SEEDS,

Which are warranted to be of the last Summer's growth, and may be had at his Original Seed Store, for Ready Money only—

VIZ:

RED and white clover Seed.
Trefoile, or yellow do.
Lucern and timothy do.
Burnet and ryegrass do.
Saintfoine and burden grass do.
Furze or whin seed,
Spring tares or vetches,
Hemp, flax and rape Seed.
Canary and spinage do.
White and brown mustard,
Early frame, charlton and hotspur Peas.
Dwarf, marrowfat, Spanish morratto, glory of England, and blue Prussian Peas.
Large windsor, long pod, riga & snap Beans.
Large Norfolk, and summer Turnips.
Salmon, white turnip & large black radish Seed.
Blood red Beet and solid Celery.
Early and late Cucumber.
Cresses and pepper Grass.
Early and late York Cabbage.
Early and late sugar loaf do.
Green and yellow Savoy do.
Large white Scotch do.
Large white winter do.
Flat Dutch & Madeira do.
Red Dutch, to pickle.
Brussells Sprouts & Borecoli.
Early and late Battersea Cabbage.
Early and late Cauliflower.
Purple, green and white Brocoli.
Large red & orange Carrot.
Saffafie and Nasturtion.
Large Parsnip.
Madeira and silver Onion.
Large London leek
Green and white Asparagus.
White curl'd Indive
Large Cabbage and Roman Lettuce.
Brown Dutch, and grand admiral lettuce.
Green and white Cos Lettuce.
Ice Lettuce

WITH AN ASSORTMENT OF

Flower Seeds, painted Flower Pots and Pans, Jars and Beakers, in sets, for chimney ornaments; large red Garden Pots and Pans, and some blue and white Glass Flower Bottles. A Treatise on Gardening, by a native of this state,

Richmond, Dec. 30, 1802.

To be Sold,

At Public Auction,

Pursuant to a decree of the Circuit Court of the United States, for the District of Virginia, those

Valuable Estates,

in the county of Chesterfield, late the property of Archibald Cary, Esq. dec'd. known by the names of Ampthill, Chesterhill and Kingsland Slashes, with the

Ampthill Mills.

THE sale will take place at the Eagle-Tavern, in the city of Richmond, on Monday the 21st February next; the terms of sale will be, one fourth part of the purchase money in cash, and the other three fourths in three equal annual payments, bearing interest from the day sale, the land to remain bound in the hands of the purchasers respectively, for the balance of the purchase money, and to be again sold if the several purchasers fail to make payment. It is proposed to sell the Ampthill and Chesterhill Tracts, and the Mills separately. The Mills will have a small piece of land annexed to them. The Kingsland Slashes will be sold in one entire tract, or divided as may best suit the purchasers.

This property being well known, it is unnecessary to describe it particularly; it may however be proper to mention that it includes several hundred acres of rich James River low grounds, which with the valuable merchant mills and other buildings, and its situation in the vicinity of Richmond, render it an object well worthy the attention of purchasers. For further particulars enquire of

Messrs. Macmurdo & Fisher.

Richmond, Jan. 9th, 1802.

I wish to HIRE, for the ensuing year,

75 Negro Men

To work on the Manchester Turnpike Road.

JAMES CLARKE.

Manchester, Sept. 17, 1802. (e2wtf)

GILLIAT & KIRBY,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

By the late arrivals from London and Liverpool,

A general assortment of Fall and Winter

GOODS,

WHICH are now selling off, at their usual low price, for Cash or country Produce.

Richmond, Sept. 24, 1802.

Shanks & MacRae,

In addition to a variety of Goods, well selected and adapted to the Fall and Winter Season,

HAVE received by the Re-Union, from Liverpool, and the Octavia, from London, the balance of their assortment, which will be sold wholesale or retail, on usual credits, and at moderate prices, to men of established punctuality.

Manchester, 17th October, 1802. tf.

RUNAWAY

From the subscriber in the forks of Hanover, about the middle of Sept. last, a negro man named

JACOB;

HE is about five feet ten inches high, twenty five years old and rather spare made. I expect he will attempt to pass for a free man, being informed that he has in possession a free pass; he went off with a white woman by the name of Sally Davis, with whom he was intimate for some time before their departure, and it is probable she may aid him in imposing on the public with his pass, or may claim him as her slave. Sally Davis is between forty and fifty years of age, tall and spare made, very brown skin, has taken with her three children, two sons and a daughter; the two boys are sons by her first husband, whose name was Cooper. Henry, the oldest, is tall and spare made, very dark skin, about twenty one years old; the younger one is named William; the girl is a daughter by her last husband Davis. Henry Cooper, and Jacob are shoe-makers, and it is probable they will undertake work on the road, as I believe they are making for Georgia, they having all been seen in Goochland, near Michaux's Ferry, and being informed that Sally Davis has a brother in that state. Twenty Dollars reward will be given to any person who will secure him in jail so that I get him again, and all reasonable charges paid if delivered to me in Hanover.

JOHN THORNTON, sen.

Nov. 4, 1802.

ALL those having claims against the estate of Doctor Greenberry Belt, dec. are requested to make them known before the 1st day of February next; and all those who are indebted to the said estate, are requested to come forward and make immediate payment, as no further indulgence will be given by

SAM. MARSHALL, *Adm'r,*

Powhatan, C. H. Dec. 21, 1802. 4w

To be Rented,

THAT large and convenient BRICK TENEMENT in this city, lately occupied by Mr. Robert Turner, as a Tavern and boarding-house, situate on the corner of the main street, and that leading to Col. Mayo's bridge. The central situation thereof cannot fail, (if rented by a gentleman qualified for the purpose) to ensure a considerable number of respectable *boarders*. Or it is an *eligible residence* for a genteel private family. The premises may be entered on, by the first day of march next—or, *immediately* as circumstances may suit. For terms apply to RO. GAMBLE.

Who has for sale a handsome assortment of CARPETS and CARPETING, and genuine PORT WINE, in pipes and quarter casks.

Richmond, Jan. 4, 1803.

Mr. James Warrell,

Most respectfully acquaints the Ladies and Gentlemen of Richmond and its vicinity, that he has commenced his

Dancing Academy,

AND will continue teaching throughout the season, every Friday and Saturday in each alternate week, at the BELL-TAVERN. His next dance will be on Friday the 21st instant.

January 10, 1803.

Richmond Mills.

THE subscriber hereby informs the public, that at length after much trouble and expence, he has nearly compleated one of his Mills on the James River Canal, in which there are two pair of Burr stones for manufacturing Wheat, and two pair of Cologne stones now ready to grind Corn.

That the inconveniences which might arise from delay and difference of measures may be avoided, CORN will be received only by weight, at fifty pounds to the bushel, and a supply of MEAL and HOMINY will always be kept ready to give in exchange at the rate of eighty-five pounds of Meal or ninety two pounds of Hominy for one hundred pounds of Corn.

After the loss of weight by cleaning and evaporation in grinding is deducted, the toll on Meal will be only about one tenth, and on Hominy one twentieth; it is therefore be much the interest of those who keep horses, to have all their Corn ground.

As the subscriber is now providing a Fan and Screen for the purpose of cleaning the corn effectually before it is ground, and as the Meal will be made from the best corn only, and none but such as is merchantable will be received; he hopes that general satisfaction will be given.

THOMAS RUTHERFOORD.

NOTICE.

THE subscribers hereby give notice that they are desirous to purchase Wheat, Corn, Flour barrels and Staves, and that they are now ready to contract to furnish Meal, Hominy, Ship Stuff and Bran, at certain prices for the year, and that for the present quarter ending the last of March, the prices will be for 50 lbs. of Meal 3/ 6d, and for 50 lbs. Hominy 3/ 3d.

They hereby solicit all those indebted to them, to make payment as fast as possible, as their situation does not enable them to grant such indulgence as heretofore.

They have also still on hand a large assortment of IRISH LINENS which they are anxious to dispose of.

Thos. Rutherfoord, & Co.

January 1, 1803.

FOR SALE,

That elegant and fertile Farm, called the

Wood's Farm,

FORMERLY the property of *Richard Randolph*, esq. of Curles, containing about 300 acres of first quality high land, and 200 acres of swamp land, of superior quality, from the land being much higher than swamp lands in general on James River. About 50 acres of this land are already reclaimed and are fit for meadow or corn, and the whole may be reclaimed at an inconsiderable expence, and made equal to any meadow or graising land in America. This land is on James River twelve miles above City Point. Any produce therefrom may be carried by water to Richmond, Petersburg or Norfolk with nearly the same ease. There was a considerable crop of Indian corn, oats and hay made on this farm last year, which may be purchased with the farm. There are 130 bushels of wheat sown thereon, which promises a fine crop. The purchaser may take possession immediately, or next fall. For further particulars enquire at the Office.

TAYLOR & BROWN,
Auctioneers.

January 5, 1803.

FOR SALE,

Mount Comfort Farm,

IN view of the city, and about one mile from the Capitol. It contains 56 acres of land, 8 or 10 whereof are excellent meadow; the whole lately well enclosed, and separted into convenient lots; a very good garden, and several acres in wheat and clover, very promising. The houses are, a large two story brick dwelling house, with four rooms on a floor, with convenient passages and closets, and a large cellar with two rooms, kitchen, wash-house, dairy, stables, coach-house, granary, a house with two rooms, formerly occupied by Col. Innis for an office, and all other houses which are necessary for family and farming use. The advantages resulting from a small well conducted farm, so contiguous to the city are many. This is one of the most pleasant and healthy situations within the vicinity of Richmond, and would afford a most agreeable residence to any family desireus of living in the immediate neighbourhood of this city. Persons wishing to purchase, are invited to view the premises. Lands and Negroes will be received in payment, at a fair valuation, or a credit of one, two and three years will be given for the purchase money. Apply to the Printer.

January 12, 1803.

Education.

ANNA GOODWIN, begs leave respectfully to return thanks to her friends and a generous public, for the liberal encouragement she has met with during her residence in Richmond; and takes the liberty of informing them that her school will open on Monday the 15th of February, at the house lately occupied by Mr. Harris, Schoolmaster, deceased, near the capitol, where she can accommodate half a dozen young ladies with board, &c. For terms apply as above directed. Her pupils will be taught the English Language gammatically, writing, arithmetic, needlework, &c. on the following terms, viz: small children six pounds a year, young ladies who engage in all the above named studies, 8 pounds per annum and two dollars entrance.

Richmond, Jan. 7, 1803.

PURSUANT to a decree of the county court of King and Queen, will be sold on Tuesday the 16th of February next, on the premises, at public auction, for ready money,

A tract of Land,

lying in the lower end of King and Queen county, near to Porapotank Warehouse, the property of Philip Taliaferro, dec'd. containing by estimation 1200 acres, more or less, or as much thereof as will satisfy a debt to Francis Corbin, to secure the payment of which the above property was mortgaged.

Thomas G. Smith,
Richard Muir,
Wm. Shackleford, } Comm'rs.

January 10, 1803.

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAVING resigned the professorship of the Stevensburg Academy, with a view to pursue the business of juvenile instruction on a more conspicuous and extensive theatre, has at length selected the city of Richmond, as presenting a prospect, in many respects auspicious to his success. He has taken a commodious and airy house on Shockoe Hill, in the vicinity of which, sufficient accommodations for any number of pupils may be procured. The charge for boarders will be from 30l. to 35l. per annum. His terms of tuition will be forty dollars per annum for young men above fifteen years of age, and thirty dollars for boys under that age, the first quarter to be paid in advance. The subscriber will be in readiness to receive pupils on the second Monday in February. The several branches of knowledge proposed to be taught are, Grammar, Arithmetic, Natural History, Geometry, Natural Philosophy, Logic, Ethics, Civil History, and Political Economy, with a due attention as the pupils become prepared, to composition, criticism, and general literature. The Latin and Greek languages have for some years made no regular part of the subscriber's course of instruction; but as some knowledge of the Latin language is by many conceived to be indispensibly necessary, and as the principles of Grammar are perhaps best explained and illustrated by comparing the structure and analogy of two languages, the Latin language will be taught.

JAMES OGILVIE.

January 19.

LETTER TO J. OGILVIE,

Culpeper, October 30, 1802.

SIR,

Your letter relative to a resignation of the Professor's chair in the Stevensburg Academy, was layed before the Trustees at their last meeting. Through our communication, please to accept, Sir, the warmest thanks of the Truestees, as a small testimonial of the high sense they entertain of the eminent services which you have rendered to the institution.—They contemplate with infinite satisfaction, the impressive example you have set to your successors, as well by your polite deportment to the Trustees, as by your system of academick instruction The harmony that has subsisted between yourself and your students, their rapid progress, associated with their genteel manly carriage in the circles of social intercourse, speak loudly in your behalf Wishing you a more brilliant and conspicuous theatre for the display of your talents and the exercise of your zeal in the promotion of literature, we, with real regard, &c. remain, Your most obedient servants, &c.

R. B. VOSS,
W. GRAY.

NOTICE!

THE sale of NEGROES advertised to be at Anderson's Tavern in New-Canton on the first of February next, is put off.

January 20, 1803. 12w2w.

Notice.

THE public are hereby cautioned against taking an assignment of a bond for about thirty seven pounds granted by John Carter, then of the county of Powhatan and myself as security, to Purvall Carter of the county aforesaid, and dated sometime in the year 1797 or 1798. I having several months ago given notice to the said Purvall Carter, that if he did not immediately use all legal diligence for the recovery of the said debt, that he must not consider me as under any obligation to see the same made good.

ROBERT FRAYSER.

Cumberland county, Nov. 5, 1802.

(FROM THE CHARLESTON COURIER.)

"We extract the following particulars from the English papers of the 26th Nov. last:

"A privy council was held at Lord Pelham's office, for the purpose of investigating the charges brought against the colonel and his associates, who were apprehended in Oakley-street, on Tuesday evening. Besides the Lord Chancellor, Lord Pelham, the attorney and solicitor general, Mr. White, the treasury solicitor, Sir Richard Ford, Mr. King, and two borough magistrates, attended. At eleven o'clock Col. Despard was brought in custody to the office; but was asked very few questions by the privy council. The greatest part of the day was taken up in examining other persons who were privy to the proceedings of the meeting, when a great deal of useful information touching the business transpired. At three o'clock. Col. Despard was ordered to be conveyed to Newgate. His wife attended him, but was not suffered to communicate with him, except in the presence of a third person. It is said to be something in the nature of the United Irishmens' oath, and that they were in the act of administering it to each person. In performing this ceremony they were sworn only one at a time, privately, in order that there might be no witness; from which, and other circumstances of precaution, the principals appear to be well versed in the business, although the majority are poor ignorant people, of the lowest condition.

On Friday, the 21st. the Privy Council met again, to examine further into the charges exhibited against Colonel Despard, and the party apprehended with him. Col. Despard was brought to the office, and remained there a long time, but underwent a very short examination before the Council. He was fully committed to Newgate to take his trial, but not for High Treason, as it has been reported, in plotting against the life of his Majesty—no evidence to that effect, or of seizing the Tower, the Bank, &c. was adduced. The crime he was accused of is, seducing some of the Guards, from their duty and allegiance. It has been idly rumoured, than more than two hundred of them were seduced; but we can assert, from unquestionable authority, that the number does not exceed ten.

Broughton, one of the most zealous supporters of the object of the Meeting at which Colonel Despard presided, and whose exertions were chiefly confined to the Borough, also underwent an examination, which lasted for a considerable time, and was remanded for a further hearing.

The same day another of the party, of the name of Pendle, was apprehended. He had been particularly active in Westminster and the City. After a short examination he was sent back to prison, to be brought up on a future day.

Whatever may have been the object of the persons apprehended, and of those connected with them, it is certain that no positive proof has yet appeared of their entertaining any design to assassinate the King on his way to the House of Peers. Their assemblies have been held with much secrecy, and their numbers are very considerable. We learn, that in the Borough of South-

work alone, there were ſeven diviſions and eight ſubdiviſions of them, all regularly organized. Each ſubdiviſion had four delegates, all of them qualified to vote at any general meeting, the time and place of which were always kept ſecret until within a few hours of aſſembling. The perſons who have been the chief inſtruments of diſcovering the tranſactions of the meeting, on Friday, gave in the names of the ſoldiers who took an active part in the proceedings. They were brought, by different eſcorts, to Lord Pelham's office, and examined before the Privy Council. Several were ordered into confinement. The great allurement held out to the ſoldiers by the delegates was, that large ſums of money were expected to be remitted from France, and that, accompliſhing their object, they would be allowed for life three ſhillings and ſix pence per day.

Among the papers found in the poſſeſſion of the priſoners were, ſeditious toaſts and ſongs; but the moſt material was, one declaratory of certain rights, with a copy of the oath taken on becoming a member. It begins with—"Conſtitution, Independence of Ireland and Great Britain, Equalization of all Civic Rights."—Then follows an aſſurance, that the members will unite to maintain the families of all thoſe heroes who may fall in contending for their rights.

The words of the oath run nearly thus:—"I. A B. do hereby ſwear to endeavour, to the utmoſt of my power, to obtain the objects above ſtated, and that neither fears, rewards nor puniſhments, ſhall compel me to reſign thoſe rights and privileges which the Supreme Being in his bountiful goodneſs has given to all men; and that no force whatever ſhall induce me to give information in the buſineſs—So help me God."

We annex an accurate liſt of the names of the perſons who have been apprehended, and the priſons in which they are confined.

NEWGATE:

Edward Marcus Deſpard.

NEW PRISON, CLERKENWELL:

John Francis	Edward Ruffell
Thomas Jackſon alias Phillips	James Price
Dennis M'Grae	William Lander.
Thomas Broughton	

TOTHILL-FIELDS BRIDEWELL:

John Wood	John Doyle
Jerome Ganer	Abraham Baily
Thomas Newman	Solomon Chaſſon
John Connolly	Lawrence Sheridan
James Sedwick Wratten	Charles Whichelo
Daniel Tendáil	Michael O'Neal
Charles Dry	George Wade
Joſeph Blake	Samuel Smith
John Vincent	John Emblin
Peter Pollard	Charles M'Cooty
Owen Byrne alias John Lambert	Joſeph Wheeler
Charles Pendle	

It appearing that this alarming combination had agents in different parts of the country, particularly in the manufacturing towns, meſſengers have been diſpatched to the Magiſtrates of thoſe places, with inſtructions to take the ſpeedieſt and moſt effectual meaſures to make every poſſible diſcovery relative to the ſubject.

Saturday another examination took place but nothing further of conſequence tranſpired.

Monday the Privy Council again ſat at Lord Pelham's office Whitehall, when they proceeded to examine Thomas Phillips, James Price, William Lander, Dennis M'Grae, and Edward Ruſſell, who were ſeverally remanded to New Priſon, Clerkenwell, from whence they had been brought.

John M'Namara was apprehended on ſuſpicion of being concerned in the conſpiracy, by Tanton, an officer who took him, on Sunday night, in a court oppoſite Somerſet houſe; he was charged as having been a very active perſon at ſeveral of the meetings which have taken place. Aaron Graham, a ſlater, in the neighbourhood of Vauxhall, was alſo apprehended, and underwent a long examination; after which he and M'Namara were both committed to New-Priſon for re-examination.

A ſoldier, of the name of Meadows, belonging to the Coldſtream, was brought from Windſor, charged with having been a Delegate, and, after a long examination, was committed to the Savoy. One of the priſoners from Tothill-fields Bridewell, underwent a very long examination, who, from his not being ſent back to priſon, but being detained in the cuſtody of a meſſenger, we conclude has diſcovered ſomething more concerning the buſineſs.

The plan has generally been to invite the Soldiers to the Societies, under the pretext of being *free* and *eaſy*. Moſt of the perſons who are charged with being particularly active, are in cuſtody.

We underſtand it is aſcertained, that among the ſeditious meetings, the members of which are now in cuſtody, no more than fifty pounds in money have been expended. Government has been well appriſed of all their movements for three months paſt. It is reported, that many members, united with theſe Societies, have been ſworn in Yorkſhire. Officers have been ſent thither to take ſuch into cuſtody, if they can find them. The Duke of York has been very attentive to the examinations.

Monday a journeyman printer was taken into cuſtody, who, it appears, was the paymaſter at the meeting of the conſpirators. Whatever was the amount of the reckoning, it was diſcharged by this man, without any objections being made, or queſtions aſked by any of the reſt of the company. Upon ſearching this man's lodgings, nothing was found in them of any conſequence, and the furniture was of the pooreſt deſcription.

Two men, one a ſoldier and the other a cobler, were on Monday brought up from Windſor, charged with being concerned in various treaſonable practices.

Touſſaint Louverture's black ſervant, who was lately removed from his maſter into a different priſon, has, it is ſaid, offered to diſcover to the Government treaſures, in hard money, to the amount of many millions, which that chief has left concealed among the mountains in St. Domingo. The negro is therefore to be ſent out immediately to that iſle.

Bonaparte cannot live a year without ſome new theatrical exhibitions to make the people ſtare, talk, and wonder. A letter from Paris ſays: Though the officical Journal contradicts its *own* ſtatements reſpecting a change of Miniſters, and reduces them to four, yet other ſtatements, immediately connected with the adminiſtration, now occupy the public attention. The Firſt Conſul, it is believed, will aſſume the title of *Majeſty*; the other Conſuls, that of *Highneſs*; and the Senators, *Illuſtrious*. The latter are to have a new *coſtume*. The Judges are alſo to have a new *coſtume*, and their Chief to have the title of *Lord*

To the lovers of Literature.

Maſon L. Weems,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public in general, and the gentlemen of the Legiſlature, the city of Richmond, and its vicinity in particular, that he is juſt arrived with a choice collection of MODERN BOOKS, written by the moſt celebrated and approved authors, in every branch of ſcience. To enumerate the particulars would be ſuperfluous, as a complete catalogue may be ſeen of them at the large room two doors below the Eagle Tavern, where the elegant ſelection will be offered for ſale on reduced prices.

M. L. WEEMS will diligently wait on thoſe who may favor him with a call, from 9 in the morning until 11 o'clock.

N. B As his ſtay in this city will be for this week only, he propoſes every evening until 9 o'clock to ſell by Auction to the higheſt bidder. As ſuch opportunities of being ſupplied with valuable Books rarely offer, it is hoped the public will avail themſelves of it.

Richmond, Jan. 26, 1803.

FOR SALE,

Between 50 and 60 very valuable

NEGROES.

THE public are hereby informed, that the Negroes advertiſed by me to be ſold at Fredericksburg on the 22d February, will be removed to Lynchburg, in the county of Campbell, where they will be ſold on the ſecond Monday in March next, (being the 14th of the month) if fair, if not, the next fair day. Caſh, James River Tobacco from Richmond upwards, of the laſt and preſent year's inſpection, at the general market caſh price of that day, or approved Notes upon merchants in Peterſburg, Richmond and Fredericksburg, at 30 days from the date, will be received in payment. CARTER BEVERLEY.

Elkwood, Culpeper county, 17th January, 1803. } tMar. 14.

CONGRESS
OF THE
UNITED STATES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Wedneſday, Jan. 5.

Motion of Mr. Randolph to refer the reſolutions of Mr. Griſwold calling for official documents reſpecting the ceſſion of Louiſiana to a committee of the whole on the State of the Union.

(Debate continued.)

We are of opinion (ſaid Mr. S. Smith) that the meſſage ought to be diſcuſſed with cloſed doors; that is the intention of the motion; let us not take advantage of thoſe who have arguments to offer which they wiſh not to ſubmit with open doors; let the committee riſe and the galleries be cleared.

Mr. Dana, in one point, fully agreed with the gentleman from Maryland.—They had taken great pains to get power. But he regretted that any political party alluſion whatever had been made on this ſubject. He had ſuppoſed it ſo important, ſo deeply intereſting to all Americans, that he had hoped all ſpirit of party would have ſlept during our deliberations on it, and that we ſhould have ſhewn that we entertained but one ſentiment, and were ready, if neceſſary, to extend one arm in defence of our invaded rights.

Mr. L. R. Morris expreſſed his diſagreement with the Speaker on a point of order.

When the queſtion was taken on the riſing of the committee, and carried in the affirmative—Ayes 49—Noes 37.

The committee accordingly roſe, and the chairman reported that they had come to no reſolution.

A motion was made to adjourn, on which Mr. Griſwold called the yeas and nays, which were—Yeas 38—Nays 51.

The galleries were then cleared by a vote of the houſe—Ayes 41—Noes 41—the Speaker voting in the affirmative.

Thurſday, January 6.

Mr. Griſwold moved that the houſe reſolve itſelf into a committee of the whole on his reſolution.

Mr. Dawſon was oppoſed to the motion for reaſons before aſſigned.

Mr. Griſwold ſaid the gentleman did not underſtand what he had propoſed. It had been the wiſh of gentlemen to ſeparate the conſideration of his reſolution from other ſubjects referred to the committee of the whole on the ſtate of the nation. For which purpoſe he had been wiſhing to refer it to a committee of the whole. But he was averſe to referring it to a ſecret committee, as he did not perceive its connection with any ſubject that required ſecrecy. The diſcuſſion on it ought, in his opinion, to be public. It was not neceſſary for him to repeat that it was of a preſſing nature. It reſpected the obtaining information on a ſubject, he would ſay, of greater importance than any which could come before congreſs that ſeſſion. One third of the ſeſſion was gone, and yet the legiſlature had no information before them. He hoped there was no diſpoſition entertained by gentlemen to embarraſs this propoſition with points unconnected with it. The propoſition was extremely ſimple. Called upon by the preſident to legiſlate on the ſubject of the ceſſion of Louiſiana, we do not know the preciſe ſtate of that ceſſion. To legiſlate correctly, we want to be informed of all the circumſtances. If gentlemen are diſpoſed to deny us this information, let the denial be public. Do not let them refer this motion to a ſecret committee, where they may deny us the information we aſk, on reaſons which we cannot divulge. Mr. G. concluded by calling for the yeas and nays.

Mr. S. Smith aſked if this were not the preciſe motion decided yeſterday by the houſe. He thought it had been referred to a committee of the whole. He had conſidered it as having taken that courſe. When we go into committee the gentlemen will ſee whether we ſhall refuſe them the information. Perhaps we ſhall ſee that it is of ſuch a nature as we ought to poſſeſs. He did not himſelf know how that was; nor did he mean to commit himſelf by any remarks which he had made. He truſted gentlemen would remember their vote yeſterday, and not ſuffer themſelves to be put out of their courſe by this extraordinary mode of conducting buſineſs.

Mr. Lowndes demanded whether, even if the motion were the ſame, there was any impropriety in putting it again today; and whether it were not perfectly conſiſtent with the rules of order to go into a committee, and take up the reſolution. If there ever were a reſolution offered to that houſe which ought to obtain an unanimous vote, it was that of his honorable friend from Connecticut; which propoſes ſimply the calling for ſuch information as the preſident might ſee fit to give on a moſt important ſubject, that had excited the ſenſibility of the whole nation. The preſident himſelf, in his meſſage, alludes to the ſubject as one which may require legiſlative interpoſition, and gentlemen perſiſt in refuſing us this information. It was a moſt extraordinary circumſtance in the annals of the United States that notwithſtanding the magnitude of the ceſſion of Louiſiana, the length of time ſince it was made, and the neceſſary conſequences of having a new and powerful neighbour on our frontier, we had yet no official information on the ſubject. The preſident, in his meſſage, really tells us nothing. He ſays, "the ceſſion of the Spaniſh province of Louiſiana to France, which took place in the courſe of the late war."—This we had been told long before by the public prints and in a diſcuſſion before the Britiſh parliament. But he goes on and ſays, "will, if carried into effect, make a change in the aſpect of our foreign relations, which will doubtleſs have juſt weight in any deliberations of the legiſlature connected with that ſubject." To this the underſtanding of every ſchool boy is competent. It was really ſurpriſing that gentlemen ſhould wiſh to reject ſuch a call as this. It was not probable that the preſident had been ſo unmindful of his duty, as not to have demanded an explanation, through our miniſters at the court of Spain, or at Paris. If he has this information, and it is of a nature proper to be known to us, we ought immediately to obtain it, that we may not be ſlumbering at our poſts on an infraction of our rights.

Mr. Lowndes ſuſpected gentlemen had not correctly attended to the reſolution. It only requeſts the preſident to lay ſuch information before the houſe as he may think proper. Are gentlemen then afraid to truſt to the diſcretion of the preſident? Are they apprehenſive leſt he ſhould communicate that which is improper? He hoped they had more confidence in the executive. He thought this call ſhould precede any reſolutions. He could not diſconnect the ſhutting of the port of New Orleans from the ceſſion of Louiſiana. There appeared to be a natural connection between theſe two events. He was afraid that the ſhutting the port was ominous of the diſpoſition of Spain to cede the province to France independently of any incumbrances ſhe may have impoſed upon herſelf. He was afraid France in this tranſaction would conſult her intereſt and convenience, and not our rights. We well knew the grounds on which that nation interpreted treaties, and we had no reaſon from that knowledge to repreſs our fears. An obſervation of the gentleman from Virginia had given him great uneaſineſs. That gentleman had told us, if Spain had ceded Louiſiana to France, ſhe had a right to cede it. This Mr. Lowndes was not prepared to ſay. He did not think Spain had a right to give to America what ſhe pleaſed, much leſs to give her a new neighbor under circumſtances different from thoſe by which ſhe held the province. He was not, however, then diſpoſed to diſcuſs the abſtract queſtion involved in this ſubject. He truſted the reſolution, calling for information, would be agreed to. The houſe need not fear that in aſking this information, they would not ſpeak the ſenſe of the people; and if other meaſures were neceſſary, they would alſo in adopting them, ſpeak the ſenſe of the nation.

Mr. Bacon ſaid it was not uncommon to hear of extraordinary occurrences in that Houſe. One mode of reaſoning yeſterday had great weight, that aſſerted a connection between the reſolution and the ſubject of New-Orleans, which had been taken up and referred to a committee with cloſed doors. One ſubject appeared to him to be not only nearly connected, but to form an eſſential part of the other. For what purpoſe this reſolution ſhould be ſeparated from the general ſubject, he could not conceive. Why do we want information, but that we may have a more clear view of the general ſubject? He could not ſee any detached purpoſe for which it was required. Why then divide it into little detached parts? Until he could hear reaſons for ſuch a diviſion, he ſhould be againſt the reference.

Mr. Hemphill obſerved that the gentleman was miſtaken in what paſſed yeſterday. The gentleman from Maryland had firſt ſtated the ſubjects as ſimilar, that ground was afterwards abandoned; and they were conſidered as diſtinct. There were only two points connected with the ſubject before the houſe in which documents could be required or ſecrecy neceſſary. The one related to the ceſſion of Louiſiana; the other to the ſhutting the port of New-Orleans. The former, though not referred to a committee, was as important as the latter, which had been referred. In the laſt caſe we deemed it important to have and to requeſt papers. The reſolution before them related to the firſt point; it had been deemed of ſufficient importance to refer it to a committee, and this afforded good reaſons for calling for papers reſpecting the ceſſion. He begged leave to refer to the Meſſage, which ſays the ceſſion "will *if carried into effect*, make a change in the aſpect of our foreign relations, which will doubtleſs have juſt weight in any deliberations of the legiſlature connected with that ſubject." The Houſe will perceive that the language of the Meſſage is hypothetical—the words are "if carried into effect"—How then can we deliberate on this ſubject, unleſs we know the degree of probability there is that it will be carried into effect? A knowledge of the circumſtances neceſſary to aſcertain this, appeared to be abſolutely indiſpenſable.

If likely to be carried into effect, the next queſtion is as to the time which it will be carried into effect. When theſe two enquiries were ſolved, another naturally offered itſelf—Is France to take the province ſubject to exiſting Treaties? or as ſhe will receive it at the time of delivery—All theſe circumſtances it was neceſſary for Congreſs to know before they could act correctly.

What neceſſity there was for ſecrecy in the diſcuſſion of this reſolution, Mr. Hemphill could not conceive. All the information we have on the ſubject is contained in the Preſident's Meſſage, which every perſon in the United States knows as well as we do. It appeared to him that when their deliberations turned on facts which every body knew they ought to be public. His ideas of ſecrecy were theſe; that policy might require certain facts to be kept ſecret for a time; but when made known, their arguments on them ought not to be ſecret. In this opinion he was ſtrengthened by the rule of the Houſe. [Mr. Hemphill here read the rule on that point which preſcribes that the galleries ſhall be cleared whenever a confidential communication ſhall be received from the Preſident, or whenever the Speaker, or any other member ſhall inform the Houſe that he has communications to make which he conceives ought to be kept ſecret] Mr. Hemphill aſked on which branch of this rule could the arguments of gentlemen be predicated—The Preſident had not ſent them a confidential communication, nor had any member ſaid he had communications to make which he conceived ought to be kept ſecret. The information referred to in the rule meant facts, and not arguments drawn from facts. He concluded by ſaying he ſaw no occaſion whatever for diſcuſſing this propoſition with cloſed doors.

(Debate to be Continued.)

From the SCIOTO GAZETTE.

(*COPY.*)

Department of State,
Nov. 22, 1802.

SIR,

The Preſident obſerving in an addreſs lately delivered by you to the convention held at Chillicothe, an intemperance and indecorum of language towards the legiſlature of the United States, and a diſorganizing ſpirit and tendency of very evil example, and groſsly violating the rules of conduct enjoined by your public ſtation, determines that your commiſſion of Governor of the North Weſtern Territory, ſhall ceaſe on the receipt of this notification. I am, ſir, reſpectfully your obedient ſervant,

JAMES MADISON.

Arthur St. Clair, Eſq.
Chillicothe.

To the Hon. JAMES MADISON, Secretary of State.

Cincinnati, Dec. 21, 1802.

SIR,

Your letter of the 22d November, notifying to me that the Preſident had determined that upon the receipt of that letter, my commiſſion of Governor of the North Weſtern Territory ſhould ceaſe, was delivered to me by Mr. Secretary Byrd, on the 14th day of this month. I requeſt of you, ſir, to preſent my humble thanks to the preſident for that favor, as he has thereby diſcharged me from an office I was heartily tired of, about ſix weeks ſooner than I had determined to rid myſelf of it; as he may have obſerved from an addreſs, not to the convention, but to the people on the 8th inſt. I cannot, however, agree with the Preſident that, in my addreſs to the convention, which is aſſigned as the reaſon of my being diſmiſſed, that there was either an intemperance or indecorum of language towards the legiſlature of the United States, or a diſorganizing ſpirit of evil tendency

and example; unleſs an honeſt and true repreſentation of facts deſerve thoſe epithets; or that "the rules of conduct enjoined by my public ſtation" were, in any way violated, unleſs it be underſtood that the rule of conduct for men in office is an implicit and blind obedience.

As the convention, ſir, was to meet in purſuance of an act of Congreſs, whereby the election of the members was directed to be made according to a law of the territory that had exiſted, but had been long repealed: a ſenſe of public duty led me to cauſe the elections to be made conformably to the ſpirit of the act, and the exiſting election laws, as they could not be made conformably to the words of the act, and when the convention was met, I had done within my public capacity.—Every citizen had a right to addreſs that body, either openly or in writing, & that right was common to me with the reſt; and I believe, ſir, it as a paramount duty which every perſon owes to the community of which he is a member to give warning, either to the repreſentatives or to the body, when he ſees that the rights of that community are invaded, from whatever quarter the invaſion may come, and to direct them, if he can, to the means of warding it off, or of repelling it; and I ſcruple not to ſay that the violent, haſty, and unprecedented intruſion of the legiſlature of the United States into the internal concerns of the north weſtern territory, was at leaſt indecorous and inconſiſtent with its public duty, and I might add, that the tranſferring above five thouſand people, without their knowledge or conſent, from a country where they were in poſſeſſion of ſelf government, to another where they will be at leaſt for a time deprived of that privilege was ſomething more than indecorous, & that, had it happened in Germany where ſuch things have happened, no man in America, would have heſitated to call it by a harſher term.

Degraded as our country is, and abject as too many of her ſons are become, there are ſtill a vaſt proportion of them who will be at no loſs for the proper term.

Be pleaſed alſo, ſir, to accept my thanks for the peculiar delicacy you obſerved, in committing the delivery of your letter, and in furniſhing him with a copy of it, to Mr. Byrd, againſt whom there were in your hands to be laid before the preſident, complaints of ſomething more than mere indecorum, and of a total neglect of and refuſal to perform his official duties. It is ſir, ſuch ſtrokes as this which ſerve to develope character, and like the relief in painting, bring out the figure, diſtinctly, in its proper ſhape; it produced however no other emotions than that [illegible] of ſubriſis which Phyſiognomy tell us is the expreſſion on the countenance of a certain mental ſenſation, which I do not chooſe to name, and never fails of producing that effect.

With due reſpect, I am, Sir,
Your obedient ſervant,
A. Sr. CLAIR.

CUSTOM HOUSE.

BONDS due in the month of February, are payable on the following days, viz.

Per Ship Columbus,	Feb. 5, 1803.
Ship Octavia,	do. 17, do.
Chriſtophie,	do. 20, do.
Endymion,	do. 28, do.
Lovely Laſs,	——

Richmond, Jan. 22, 1803.

EXHIBITION.

On Thurſday evening, at the
BELL TAVERN BALL ROOM,
Mr. JOHN RANNIE,

Reſpectfully informs the ladies and gentlemen of Richmond, that he will diſplay his various entertainments of

VENTRILOQUISM

to which will be added his much admired imitations of almoſt every kind of Bird and Beaſt; in the courſe of the evening's diſplay, Mr. R. will exhibit what was called in the days of old, acquirements from the ſchool of black arts; he alſo concludes his performance with nimble tumbling.—Open at 5 and to commence at 6—Admittance one dollar.

The Virginia Gazette.

—RICHMOND—
WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 26, 1803.

DISTRICT of RICHMOND

—ENTERED—

Sloop. Polly, Lee,	Norfolk.
Sch. Columbia, Dockendorf,	Philadelphia.

—CLEARED—

Sch. Wealthy, Hand,	N. York.
Sch. Suckey, Lewis,	N. York.

On Tueſday the 18th inſt. Col. Littleberry Moſby, of Powhatan county, was appointed, by the general aſſembly of this ſtate, a brigadier-general, to ſupply the vacancy occaſioned by the reſignation of Gen. Moſeley.

Since the impriſonment of Meſſrs. Callender and Pace has been adjudged an illegal act, it is amuſing to obſerve the remarks of the democratical papers on the conduct of the Magiſtrates of Henrico county. The Editor of the Baltimore American, who appeared to triumph at the impriſonment of Callender, now profeſſes, "that on his part, he condemned the proceedings at the firſt moment they were announced, having viewed them as an improper ſtretch of power, and as an attack on the conſtitutional liberty of the preſs, equally hoſtile with the ſedition act," "in fact (ſays he) we contemplate it in a more reprehenſible light." Such is the language now uſed by thoſe men, who at firſt exulted at the danger which threatened the freedom of the preſs, but not being able to accompliſh their deſpotic deſigns, like the Fox in the fable, they change their profeſſions, and affect to deplore that ſuch an attempt was ever made.

The Editor of the New-York Watch Tower, or American Citizen, has attacked with his uſual malignity and weakneſs of judgment, the well written letters, ſubſcribed Corjolanus, that have appeared in the Morning Chronicle, relative to the ſhutting up of the Miſſiſſippi by the Spaniards. He ſays thoſe letters are written by Col. David Humphreys, our late miniſter at the court of Madrid, whom he calls an *ardent federaliſt* and a *bitter enemy to the Preſident*. The letters of Coriolanus, whether they be the productions of Col. Humphreys or not, do infinite credit to the author, and diſplay, notwithſtanding the opinion of the Clintonian editor, a conſiderable knowledge of the policy of the court of Spain, relative to New-Orleans, at preſent ſo important to the commerce of the United States. This ſcribbling critic and political newſmonger, in the intereſt of De Witt Clinton, aſſerts that Spain has unqueſtionably a right to withdraw the privilege of depoſit at New-Orleans, however injurioufly the doing ſo, may operate to our citizens. The proof which he produces to ſupport this ridiculous poſition, is ſtill more laughable than that which he advanced to prove a negociation between Mr. Burr and the Federaliſts. "This (ſays he) appears to be the opinion of the executive, whoſe knowledge of treaties, and of the law of nations, will not *by intelligent* and *honorable men* be called in queſtion. This induction is made from the ſilence obſerved in his meſſage on the ſubject. For if commanding an accurate and comprehenſive view of our connexions and tranſactions with foreign nations, he had been of opinion that the withdrawing of our limited privilege of depoſit, was an infraction on the part of Spain, of our treaty with that kingdom, where is the man who will ſay that as Preſident of the United States he would have omitted to notice it in his meſſage?" The Clintonian Editor, therefore reſts his whole argument on the judgment of Mr. Jefferſon. Becauſe the Preſident omitted to take notice of a circumſtance moſt important in its nature to the intereſts of Americans, Spain has a right to do as ſhe pleaſes; and every American who ſubmits not to her pleaſure, or tacitly after the example of the Preſident ſhuts his lips in place of reſiſting her inſults, muſt be both an *ignorant* and *diſhonorable* man. Such is the logic, ſuch the policy, and ſuch the political creed of the Clintonian Editor!!

Again as the Preſident in a ſubſequent meſſage to congreſs, admitted that the manner in which the privilege of depoſit has been withdrawn by the intendant of New-Orleans, is irregular; the Clintonian Editor admits ſo likewiſe. "This concluſion" he diſcovers, reſults from a fair and liberal interpretation of the treaty. But had Mr. Jefferſon never ſent the ſubſequent meſſage, this admirable diſcovery would moſt probably have ſtill been confined within the bowels of the *noted oldeſbeſt*.

De Witt Clinton is truly unfortunate to have ſuch a logician as this Editor in his ſervice. To the New-York Senator we may apply the celebrated verſes which Voltaire addreſſed to Rouſſeau for employing the Abbe des Fontaines to write ſatyres againſt his enemies.

"But, maſter Satan, you're a fool,
To make a thing like this your tool!
Would you the world enſlave, deceive,
And make men worſhip and believe,
You ſhould aſſume ſome fairer form;
You'll beſt ſeduce when moſt you charm.
Beſides, the ſon you ſent from hell,
Betray'd by ſerving you too well."

The laſt Watch Tower alſo contains ſome ſtrictures of the moſt ungenerous nature on the conduct of Col. Smith the Surveyor of the Port of New-York. It is to be remembered that this Col. Smith who is ſon in law to Mr. Adams was ſecond to Col. Swartout in the duel with De Witt Clinton, when the Deputy Attorney General of the State of New-York was ſo remarkably polite as to trample upon the laws of his country in order to oblige his patron. Since that ſingular rencountre in the annals of duelling, the Clinton family with the little deputy attorney and Tunis Wortman, have bore not the moſt exceſſive friendſhip for Col. Smith. The American Citizen, therefore ſeizes every opportunity in order to blacken his character; but we truſt that the pecuniary tranſaction with which that paper charges him, will be explained in a manner ſatisfactory to all honeſt men; and that its editors will be proved as they have frequently been, the fabricators of calumny and falſehood.

To Correspondents.

A Communication, on the Liberty of the Preſs, (in continuation) ſhall be inſerted in our next.

For the VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

LETTERS OF JUNIUS.

MR. DAVIS,

A REPLY has appeared in your paper under the ſignature of S. A. to thoſe obſervations which I made relative to the author of the Letters of Junius.—That writer agrees with me in opinion, that Serjeant Dunning, afterwards Lord Aſhburton, could not have been the celebrated Junius. But he differs from me in aſcribing thoſe letters to the late Earl Chatham; principally becauſe he thinks there is ſtrong preſumptive evidence that Hugh Boyd was the author.

I am not poſſeſſed at preſent of the edition of Mr. Boyd's works, by Laurence Dundas Campbell; nor did I ever peruſe them attentively, to form an opinion as to their ſtyle or merit; but being in London a few months previous to their publication, when they were firſt advertiſed, I received ſufficient information to convince me, that Mr. Boyd could not have been Junius; which, as your correſpondent probably has not had an opportunity of knowing, may be intereſting to him, as well as to others who are admirers of thoſe letters, which, to uſe an expreſſion of the author, will be tranſmitted to poſterity, "when kings and miniſters are forgotten, and when the force and direction of perſonal ſatire is no longer underſtood."

Upon the firſt appearance of Mr. Campbell's advertiſement, the curioſity of the public was much excited to ſee the proofs which were to unfold the author of Junius; but this curioſity was conſiderably allayed by a letter from Mr. Woodfall,* publiſhed in the Morning Chronicle. In this letter Mr. Woodfall declares, that he could aſſure the public, that whoever was the author of Junius, Mr. Boyd was not that perſon. Mr. Woodfall then proceeds to ſtate his reaſons. Mr. Boyd, he ſays, was in his employment when Junius's letters appeared, and engaged in writing on other ſubjects. Mr. Boyd was unequal to the taſk, although a reſpectable newſpaper writer. The letters of Junius, Mr. Woodfall aſſerts, were not written in a diſguiſed hand, but in an eaſy flowing manner, totally different from the manuſcripts of Mr. Boyd, with which he was well acquainted. He admits that Mrs. Boyd often carried to him and his brother, letters from her huſband, which were publiſhed in his brother's paper, but not thoſe of Junius. The latter always came either through the medium of the Poſt-Office, or were dropped into the letter box of the Public Advertiſer, or were ſometimes delivered by a ragged boy, who gave no other account of the parcel containing them, but that he had received it from ſome unknown gentleman. Mr. Woodfall moreover added, that he had other reaſons which he was not at liberty to reveal, but which ſhould die with him, for aſſerting that Hugh Boyd was not Junius. This declaration of Woodfal's immediately drew forth anſwers from Campbell's bookſeller, and from others, inſiſting that he ſhould give the public ſome ſatisfaction as to the author of Junius, ſince he ſo expreſsly denied Mr. Boyd the honor. Mr. Woodfall replied in two other letters, but gave no information that could lead to a diſcovery of the real author, although it was evident from the manner in which he expreſſed himſelf, that he was poſſeſſed of ſome ſecrets relative to theſe letters, of which the public are unacquainted and moſt probably will ever remain ignorant. As Mr. Woodfall is a gentleman of the greateſt reſpectability, and bears the character of the ſtricteſt veracity, theſe declarations of his had ſuch an effect on the public mind, as entirely to do away the idea of Mr. Boyd being the author. When the miſcellaneous works of Mr. Boyd were at length publiſhed with Mr. Campbell's preface, the Critics and the Reviewers delivered the ſame opinion with Mr. Woodfall, that Mr. Boyd was incapable of having written the letters of Junius.

The letters themſelves, are, however, to me the greateſt proof, that they could have been written by no perſon but an Engliſhman; for they contain, notwithſtanding their elegance and the principles of liberty which they inculcate, all thoſe national prejudices for which the Engliſh are ſo remarkable. Mr. Boyd, who was a native of Ireland, would never have expreſſed himſelf as Junius does. Obſerve the Dedication of Junius, which is addreſſed, not to the people of Great Britain and Ireland, but to the *Engliſh Nation*. The very firſt ſentence in that Dedication ſpeaks the *Engliſhman*. "I dedicate to you a collection of letters, written by *one of yourſelves*, for the common benefit of us all" There is another expreſſion ſtill more national in the preface: "If it ſhould ever be found adviſable to diſſolve an act, the violation or obſervance of which, is invariably directed by the advantage and intereſts of the Scots, I ſhall ſay, very ſincerely, with Sir Edward Coke, "When *poor England* ſtood alone, and had not the acceſs of another kingdom, and yet had more, and as potent enemies as it now hath, yet the king of England prevailed." Mr. Boyd being an Iriſhman, would never have expreſſed himſelf in terms ſo diſreſpectable to the Earl of Hillſborough as Junius has done. That nobleman was juſtly eſteemed and adored by the Iriſh nation when Junius's letters were written. No native of Ireland would probably have cenſured the Earl of Hillſborough in the following manner: "Whether he be ſo or not, (the Earl of Hillſborough) let his diſpatches, as far as they have appeared, let his meaſures as far as they have operated, determine for him. In the former we have ſeen ſtrong aſſertions without proof, declamation without argument, and violent cenſures without dignity or moderation; but neither correctneſs in the compoſition, nor judgment in the deſign." Again in the concluſion of the firſt letter, Junius expreſſes himſelf—"They will not believe it poſſible, that their anceſtors could have ſurvived or recovered from ſo deſperate a condition, when a Duke of Grafton was prime miniſter, a Lord North chancellor of the exchequer, a Weymouth and *Hillsborough* ſecretaries of ſtate."

With reſpect to the Earl of Chatham having been the author of Junius; your correſpondent thinks there is not the leaſt ſhadow of foundation. But the objections which he ſtarts againſt that nobleman as a writer do not appear to me ſatisfactory. He ſays Lord Chatham was never diſtinguiſhed as a writer, and that he ſpoke much better than he wrote. We have but few of that nobleman's productions in print, to form by them alone an idea of his talents. But it can ſcarcely be diſputed, that a man, who was the firſt orator in modern times, as the Earl of Chatham certainly was, might if he pleaſed excel in compoſition, and adopt any ſtyle of language that ſuited his purpoſe. It frequently happens that ſome of the beſt writers are poor orators; but we have never heard of a diſtinguiſhed orator in Greece or Rome, or even in Great Britain, who could not expreſs his ideas with equal energy in writing. Demoſthenes and Iſocrates, Cicero and Quintilian, are examples among the Greeks and Romans; and in Britain we may name Burke, Sheridan, Fox, Horne Tooke, and Erſkine. Burke is a ſtriking inſtance that we ought not to judge of ſtyle at once. No writer ever wrote in a greater variety of ſtyles than Mr. Burke, all of which were excellent. His eſſay on the ſublime and beautiful is in a very different ſtyle from his early political eſſays, and the latter are as different in manner, as well as ſentiment, from his philippics againſt the French revolution. The Earl of Cheſterfield is another inſtance of an orator and a writer combined, and whoſe compoſition varied in point of ſtyle as much as any two ſtyles can be ſuppoſed to differ. We find him on ſome occaſions copious and florid; on others dry and laconic, while in his letters he generally exhibits a model of eaſe and elegance.

We certainly have no proof that the Earl of Chatham was Junius; but, as I ſaid before, very few individuals of that day had the talents, the information, and the ſentiments of Junius. The Earl of Chatham, however, poſſeſſed theſe qualities, and excepting him, Col. Barre and ſingle ſpeech Hamilton, ſcarcely another individual can be named.

There have been ſuppoſitions, and not without reaſon, that the Letters of Junius were the production of ſeveral writers. In ſupport of this idea, an anecdote was related to me by an acquaintance in London, who, when the Letters of Junius appeared, held an office of the firſt importance at the board of admiralty. As this anecdote has been no where publiſhed, I ſhall embrace this opportunity of giving it to the world, having the utmoſt reliance upon the veracity of my informer. It was the opinion of my friend, that the Letters of Junius were written by Dr. Roſenhagen, Dr. Gilbert Stuart, the hiſtorian of Mary Queen of Scot, and author of View of Society in Europe, &c. and a Mr. Fitzgerald, an Iriſh gentleman well known at that time in the literary world. He founded his opinion on the following ſtory, communicated to him by a particular acquaintance, whom I ſhall call X. X. was the companion both of Fitzgerald and Roſenhagen, but a ſtranger to Stuart. X. and Fitzgerald were in the habits of frequenting a coffee-houſe in the Strand, to which ſeveral men of letters uſually reſorted. This coffee-houſe was kept by a widow, who entertained a great regard for X. One evening the acquainted X that ſhe had ſome ſuſpicions that his acquaintances Fitzgerald and Roſenhagen were engaged in a buſineſs of a ſecret nature, which ſhe could not comprehend; as they had hired for ſome time a private room in her attic ſtory, to which they nightly came at a late hour, attended by a third perſon, whoſe appearance ſhe by no means reliſhed. Curioſity induced X. to unravel this myſterious affair, for which purpoſe he had a hole bored in the door of the ſecret chamber. When he was informed his friends had met, he placed himſelf in a corner behind the door, in order to obſerve their proceedings. This conduct certainly was not juſtifiable in X. but the curioſity of politicians will ſometimes urge them to paſs the limits both of honeſty and prudence. He perceived his two friends with a ſtranger ſeated between them, whom he afterwards knew to be Dr. Stuart. The latter was reading to Fitzgerald and Roſenhagen, a manuſcript and the firſt words which ſtruck the liſtening ears of X. were thoſe which Junius uſes in his third letter to Sir William Draper: "Maſks, hatchets, racks and vipers, dance through your letters in all the mazes of metaphorical confuſion."—This letter appeared a few days afterwards in Woodfall's paper. Next morning X. called at Fitzgerald's apartment, but found his friend in bed, who apologized by ſaying that he had been particularly engaged the preceding evening to a very late hour. "Yes, (replied X.) and I ſuppoſe maſks, hatchets, racks and vipers danced through your converſation in all the mazes of metaphorical confuſion." Fitzgerald bluſhed, and appeared aſtoniſhed at the reply of X. who gave him at that time no farther ſatisfaction, but left him with a laugh. This circumſtance however, confirmed X. in the opinion, that the Letters of Junius were the joint production of Stuart, Fitzgerald and Roſenhagen. He added alſo another anecdote to ſtrengthen his ſuppoſition. He was in Woodfall's office one morning, when a parcel, containing Junius, was delivered. A gentleman preſent, an acquaintance of X. immediately remarked, that the impreſſion on the ſeal was that of Edmund Burke. By accident he had a card of Burke's in his pocket, and by comparing the two, the impreſſion was preciſely the ſame. From this circumſtance he concluded that Burke was unqueſtionably Junius. So ſoon as he had an opportunity of ſeeing Mr. Burke he accuſed him of being the writer of the letters of Junius, and mentioned to him the circumſtance of the ſeal. Burke in hearing the circumſtance appeared at firſt confounded, nor could he explain it, until he went to Woodfall's in order to ſatisfy himſelf that the impreſſion was formed by his own ſeal. But ſo ſoon as he ſaw the cover, he immediately recollected having been in Fitzgerald's lodgings a few days before, and that the latter requeſted of him the loan of his ſeal to ſeal a packet that he ſent to the Poſt-office.

Dr. Gilbert Stuart was in London during the years the letters of Junius were publiſhed; and although he was then not more than twenty ſix or twenty ſeven years of age, yet he certainly was more capable of compoſing them, had he the means of information, than almoſt any other cotemporary writer. His ſtyle of language and mode of expreſſion is alſo very ſimilar to that of Junius. He was likewiſe at that time no friend to Lord Mansfield from not receiving the ſame patronage from Mansfield which he thought he merited. Dr. Stuart's firſt performance, an eſſay on the antiquity of the Britiſh Conſtitution, a work compoſed at the age of nineteen, was dedicated to Lord Mansfield, and he naturally expected the countenance of that eminent Judge in return.

Theſe, no doubt, are very ſingular and ſtriking circumſtances; and were it not for the ſentiments and complexion of the Letters themſelves, which ſeem to have been written by an Engliſhman, they would be to me convincing. But, as I ſaid in my firſt letter, it is moſt probable the real author of Junius will never, with any degree of certainty, be aſcertained. We may amuſe ourſelves by conjectures, but we ſhall never be able to develope the political ſecret.

BRITANNICUS.

* *Not Henry Sampſon Woodfall, but a younger brother. The former, if I am not miſtaken, is dead.*

NOTICE

In the caſe of *James Thompſon*,

A BANKRUPT.

WHEREAS a commiſſion of bankruptcy founded upon the act of Congreſs of the United States, paſſed on the 4th day of April, 1800, entitled "an act to eſtabliſh an uniform ſyſtem of bankruptcy throughout the United States," hath been awarded and iſſued againſt James Thompſon, merchant of the city of Richmond, and diſtrict of Virginia, and he having been declared a bankrupt, is hereby required to ſurrender himſelf to the commiſſioners in the ſaid commiſſion named, or a major part of them, on Friday the 28th day of this preſent month (January,) on Saturday the 5th day of February, and on Tueſday the 8th day of March next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of each day, at the commiſſioners office in the city of Richmond, held in the houſe lately occupied by Robert Pollard, Eſq. on the croſs ſtreet leading to the baſin; and then and there make a full diſcloſure and diſcovery of his eſtate and effects; when and where the creditors of the ſaid bankrupt are to come prepared to prove their debts, and at the ſecond ſitting to chuſe an aſſignee or aſſignees of his eſtate and effects, and at the laſt ſitting the ſaid bankrupt is required to finiſh his examination, and the creditors are to aſſent to or diſſent from the allowance of his certificate. All perſons indebted to the ſaid bankrupt, or that have any of his effects in their hands, are not to pay or deliver the ſame but to whom the commiſſioners ſhall appoint.

RO: BROOKE,
Secretary to the Commiſſioners.

Commiſſioners office, Richmond, Jan. 18, 1803.

VIRGINIA:

In the High Court of Chancery, for the Richmond District.

BETWEEN

Thomas Treadway and Jane his wife, Robert Lawson Lockhead, James French Lockhead, Elizabeth Lockhead, Abraham Smith Lockhead, and Thomas Leiper Lockhead, which said Robert, James, Elizabeth, Abraham and Thomas, are infants, by Thomas Treadway, their next friend, *Plaintiffs,*

AND

Kennon Jones and Nancy his wife, James McFarland and Elizabeth his wife, James Strange and Nancy his wife, and William French, which said Nancy Strange and William French are children and co-heirs of James French, deceased, *Defendants.*

THE defendants James Strange and Nancy his wife, not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that they are not inhabitants of this country: on the motion of the plaintiffs, by their counsel, *It is ordered*, that the said defendants do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of the plaintiffs; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper of the city of Richmond for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste,
PETER TINSLEY, c. c.

FOR SALE,

From Six to Eight Hundred Acres

LAND,

BINDING on the waters of Spring Creek, in Prince Edward county, about ten miles above the courthouse—This Land is considered to be equal in quality to any in that part of the county, at least 30 acres of fine Meadow Land on it, and not more than one third of it cleared. As it is presumed that no one would become a purchaser without first viewing the premises, a further description of said land is deemed unnecessary. Any person disposed to purchase may see the land by applying to *William Lindsay*, living adjoining, and know the terms from him or *William Hickman*, in Powhatan county, near the courthouse, or myself in Richmond.

RICHARD K. RANDOLPH.
November 5, 1802.

NOTICE

In the case of *Edward Broaddus*, A Bankrupt.

WHEREAS a commission of bankruptcy, founded upon the act of the Congress of the United States, passed on the 4th day of April 1800, entitled, an act to establish an uniform system of of bankruptcy throughout the United States," hath been awarded and issued against *Edward Broaddus*, merchant, of the county of Albemarle, and he being declared a bankrupt, is hereby required to surrender himself to the commissioners in the said commission named, or a major part of them, on Saturday the 1st and on Wednesday the 5th days of January, 1803, and on Wednesday the 2d day of February ensuing, at the commissioners office in the city of Richmond, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of each day, and make a full discovery and disclosure of his estate and effects; when and where the creditors are to come prepared to prove their debts—and at the second sitting to choose an assignee or assignees of the said bankrupt's estate and effects; and at the last sitting the said bankrupt is desired to finish his examination; and the creditors are to assent to or dissent from the allowance of his certificate. All persons indebted to the said bankrupt or that have any of his effects in their hands, are not to pay or deliver the same but to whom the commissioners shall appoint.

ROBERT BROOKE,
Secretary to the Commissioners.
Richmond, Dec. 20, 1802

FOR SALE,

A Handsome Curricle,

WITH Plated Harness; on which a credit of six months will be given. Apply to

TAYLOR & BROWN,
Auctioneers.

January 7, 1803.

Robert & Allan Pollok & Co.

ARE NOW OPENING

By the late arrivals from London and Liverpool, a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Suited to the present and approaching season, which they offer for sale on moderate terms. They also have for sale, best GREEN COFFEE, in bags or tierces.

Buchanan & Pollok,
OF PETERSBURG, AND
Robert Pollok & Co.
OF MANCHESTER,

Are also opening their supplies of Fall and Winter Goods.

Richmond, 28th Sept. 1802.

VIRGINIA:

In the High Court of Chancery, for the Richmond District.

SEPTEMBER THE 21ST, 1802.

Between

Robert Pollok and Company, *Plaintiffs,*

And

William Robb and Nathaniel Harris, *Defendants.*

THE defendant, William Robb, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this country: on the motion of the plaintiffs, by their counsel, *It is ordered*, that the said defendants do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of the plaintiffs; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper of the city of Richmond for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste,
PETER TINSLEY, c. c.

Burr Millstones and Bolting Cloths.

THE subscriber having received a large supply of the best pieces of French Burr Stones, has recommenced the manufacture of Burr Millstones, on his patented improved plan, at the corner of Ninth and Market streets, Philadelphia, where his customers may now be supplied with those of the best quality, and to suit the different kinds of grain.

Also, BOLTING CLOTHS, (of which he has a large and general assortment) Screws for raising Millstones, and Cast Iron Gudgeons, for cash or good draughts at short sight, accepted in Philadelphia, New-York, Baltimore, Washington, or Alexandria. Opportunities for shipping (at about 6 dollars a pair freight for) millstones to either of the above mentioned ports, Richmond and Petersburg are frequent.

Bolting Cloths are kept for sale with Bohn & Slingluff, Baltimore, and Dean & Gardner, Alexandria.

Orders from a distance will be strictly attended to.

OLIVER EVANS.
Philadelphia Nov. 4, 1802. law3m

NOTICE,

In the matter of *Joseph Anthony*, BANKRUPT.

THE subscriber being duly appointed assignee of the estate and effects of Joseph Anthony Bankrupt; all persons indebted to the said Bankrupt or who have any of their effects, are not to pay or deliver the same to any other person or persons than the subscriber, or to such as shall be duly authorised by him.

RICHARD DENNY, Assignee.
Richmond, January 10, 1803.

REMOVAL,

THE Subscriber takes this early opportunity of informing the public generally, that he has removed from the house heretofore occupied by him in cheapside, to the large commodious brick Lumber-House, used by Mr. Thomas Taylor as a vendue office for the last year. This house is entirely fire proof, being built of brick and covered with copper, where he intends to devote himself entirely to the brokerage and commission business. As he will be engaged in no other kind, he will be able to do that satisfaction to consignors, which they expect from an agent. His Lumber-House is admirably calculated for the Storeage of Tobacco, Flour, Wheat, or any other article subject to Storeage; which shall be done by him, at the customary rate of storeage in town.

ARMISTEAD ANDERSON.
October the 1st, 1802.

NEGROES for SALE.

ON Thursday, the tenth day of February next, in the town of Warminster in the county of Amherst, will be exposed to public sale to the highest bidder, at six and twelve months credit, between twenty and thirty

LIKELY NEGROES,

Consisting of Men, Women, Boys and Girls, belonging to the estate of Charles Irving, deceased. Bonds with approved security will be required of the purchasers, to bear interest from the date if not punctually paid.

Nicholas Cabell.
William Hughes.

December 30th, 1802. [3w]

CASH

GIVEN FOR

United States' Stock

AND FOR

Certificates of the State of Virginia, by

WILLIAM WEST.

Richmond, Sept. 6, 1802. 2awtf

Lost or Mislaid,

BY the subscriber, living in Manchester, a *NOTE OF HAND*, executed by Col. Archibald Walthall of Chesterfield, to Mr. John Swann of Powhatan, for *ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS*, payable the first day of January next. A liberal reward will be given to any person who will deliver it to

David Patteson, *jr.*

Nov. 29, 1802. tf

United States of America, Fifth Circuit, Virginia District,

November Term, 1802.

Nathaniel Allen, Plt'ff. } In Chancery.
AGAINST
William Hylton, Def't. }

THE defendant not having entered his appearance and given security according to a rule of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of this court that he is not an inhabitant of this district: On the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, *It is ordered*, that the said defendant do appear here at the next court, and answer the plaintiff's bill; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some one of the newspapers printed in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted up at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste,
JAS. BLAGROVE, D. C.

United States of America, Fifth Circuit, Virginia District,

November Term, 1802.

John Dunlop and John Lindsay, under the firm of John Dunlop and Company, Plt'ffs. } In Chancery.
AGAINST
William Wilson, Def't. }

THE defendant not having entered his appearance and given security according to a rule of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this district: On the motion of the plaintiffs, by their counsel: *It is ordered*, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the plaintiffs' bill; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some one of the newspapers published in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste,
JAS. BLAGROVE, D. C.

United States of America, Fifth Circuit, Virginia District,

November Term, 1802.

James Wilson and John Dunlop, and John Dunlop and Company, Plt'ffs. } In Chancery.
AGAINST
William Wilson, Def't. }

THE defendant not having entered his appearance and given security according to a rule of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this district: On the motion of the plaintiffs, by their counsel, *It is ordered*, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the plaintiffs' bill, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some of the newspapers published in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted up at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste,
JAS. BLAGROVE, D. C.

Land for Sale.

A VALUABLE tract containing 907 acres, lying in Charlotte county on Cub Creek, about one mile above the confluence of said creek with Staunton River, adjoining the roads leading from Booker's Ferry to Charlotte court house and Rough Creek Church, and in a remarkable good neighborhood for a store. This land possesses more advantages, and is equal, if not superior in strength and fertility, to any tract of its size in the county. There is about the middle of it a remarkable lofty and elegant situation for a seat, on which stands a new convenient dwelling house (that may be finished for about forty dollars) situated convenient to an uncommon good spring. There is about one hundred acres of low ground, two thirds well adapted to the culture of tobacco, and the other suitable for meadows. There is already a valuable meadow of about ten acres lately sown with timothy. Not more than one fourth of this tract cut, and that, together with the uncleared part, lies extremely level. 'Tis also convenient to several shad fisheries, and is remarkable for its quantity of all kinds of timber (pine alone excepted) range for stock, &c. &c. For terms apply to John L. Lesueur, or the subscriber living near the premises.

EDWARD DENNIS.
Charlotte, Aug. 18, 1802. (6ms)

N. B. James River or Appomttox inspected tobacco, or male negroes from ten to thirty years old, at cash prices, will be taken in payment, and considerable indulgence given for one third of the purchase money, the purchaser giving bond with approved security. E. D.

A FEW COPIES OF

Hening's Justice,

May be had at this Office, and of Mr. Pumfrey, Book-Binder and Stationer.

The Executors of the late Gen. George Washington,

Offer for sale the following Tracts of

LAND,

—viz—

A TRACT in Loudoun county on Difficult Run, containing 300 acres—The soil well adapted for farming and a considerable proportion of it might easily be improved into meadow. There is a valuable mill seat on the premises. It lies on the great road from the City of Washington, Alexandria and Georgetown to Leesburg and Winchester, 19 miles from Alexandria, less from the City and George Town, and not more than three from the Great Falls of the Potomac.

One Tract containing 2,481 acres, lying in the counties of Loudoun and Fauquier, called Ashby's Bent. The soil is that which is said to be most favorable to Plaster of Paris, well watered by several never failing streams issuing from the mountain. Part of this land is cleared and tenanted for lives.

One tract lying part in each of the above counties, containing 885 acres. Chatten's Run passes through this tract and gives several valuable mill-seats. The soil is similar to the above tract and equally favorable to Plaster of Paris.

A tract on the South Fork of Bullskin, containing 1600 acres—One also, Head of Evans's Mill, containing 453 acres, and one on Wormley's line, containing 183 acres. These several tracts are in Jefferson (late Berkeley) county—the soil very similar in quality, and particularly adapted to the culture of tobacco, hemp, wheat and Indian Corn, situated twelve miles from Harper's Ferry.

One tract containing 571 acres in Frederick county. This land is in the vicinity of the last mentioned tracts and equally valuable.

One tract in Hampshire county containing 240 acres. This tract, tho' small, is extremely valuable. It lies on Potomac River, about twelve miles above the town of Bath (or Warm Springs) and is in the shape of a horse-shoe, the river running almost round it—two hundred acres of it are rich low grounds, with a great abundance of the largest Walnut and other trees, which with the produce of the soil, might (by means of the improved navigation of the Potomac) be brought to a shipping port with more ease and at a smaller expence than that which is transported only 30 miles by land.

One third part of 1119 acres in Nansemond county near Suffolk, lying on the road from Suffolk to Norfolk and on Nansemond River. This land is considered extremely valuable by those who are acquainted with it.

One tract in Charles county, Maryland, containing 600 acres. It is very level and lies near the river Potomac.

One tract in Montgomery county, Maryland, containing 519 acres. This land lies about 30 miles above the city of Washington, not far from Kettoctan, and is good farming land.

One tract in Pennsylvania, containing 234 acres. This land affords an exceeding good stand on Braddock's road from Fort Cumberland to Pittsburg, and a large quantity of natural meadow fit for the scythe. It is distinguished by the appellation of the Great Meadows, where the first action with the French, in the year 1754, was fought.

One other tract on the Mohawk river, state of New-York, containing 1000 acres.

In North West Territory—Three tracts lying on Little Miami, containing 3051 acres.

In Kentucky—On Rough Creek, one tract containing 3000 acres—ditto adjoining, 2000 acres. Indisputable titles can be given for the above lands.

LOTS

IN THE CITY OF WASHINGTON.

Two unimproved lots near the Capitol, square 634. The improvements are, on each an elegant three story brick house.

Four other unimproved lots on the Eastern Branch, No. 5, 12, 13 and 14, in square 667. These lots are advantageously situated on the water.

ALEXANDRIA.

A few valuable lots in Alexandria, corner of Pitt and Princes streets, three or four of which are let on ground rent at 2 dollars per foot.

WINCHESTER.

One lot, in town, of half an acre, adjoining Doctor Makay's, enclosed with a good post and rail fence, and another in the commons of about six acres.

BATH, OR WARM SPRINGS.

Two well situated lots, on one of them is a small building large enough to accommodate one family.

The terms of sale will be made known by application to either of the subscribers.

Samuel Washington, Culpeper county.
George S. Washington, Jefferson do.
William A. Washington, Westmoreland do.
George W. P. Custis, Mount Washington, Fairfax do,
Bushrod Washington, Mount Vernon, do.
Lawrence Lewis, Wood Lawn, do.

August 30. eptf.

Mrs. Davidson

Respectfully informs the ladies of Richmond, Manchester, and their vicinities, that she has just received from New-York and Philadelphia, a general assortment of

Millenery,

Of the most approved fashions; suitable for the season.—Also, a small assortment of fashionable

Dry Goods;

CONSISTING of Cotton-Cambricks, India Muslin, Callicoes, Silk and Cotton Hose, Silk and Kid Gloves, Shoes, &c. all of which she will dispose of on very reasonable terms for cash.

N. B. Ladies' Wigs and Frizetts, and fashionable Pattern Dresses.

Richmond, December 14, 1802.

TO BE RENTED,

And possession given immediately,

A STABLE,

Near the Basin,

HAVING two apartments, and sufficiently large to hold six horses. Enquire of the Printer of this paper.

Dec. 28th, 1802.

The public are respectfully notified, that the

UNION-TAVERN

AND

COFFEE-HOUSE,

LATE in the occupancy of Mr. William Booker, is still continued by Mrs. Booker, who would take to board, 15 or 20 gentlemen; and she begs leave to assure those who may please to call at this house, that every attention shall be given to afford them satisfaction, and as she still has the use of the same roomy and convement STABLE, lately attached to this house, and has provided an attentive ostler, she hopes to receive that patronage, to which her exertions and accommodation shall be entitled.

Richmond, Jan. 1st, 1803. tf

FOR SALE,

The House & Lot,

No. 37,

ON the North side of the main street, near the court house, at present occupied by Richard Thompson.

By virtue of a deed of trust executed to me, bearing date the 4th day of October, 1802, to secure the payment of a certain sum of money therein mentioned, to John Foster and William Davidson as securities to Richard Thompson, will be sold, on the premises to the highest bidder, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, on the 25th inst. the above mentioned property, for ready money.

John Williamson, *jun.*

Richmond, Jan. 13, 1803. tdf

Caution!

THIS is to forewarn all persons from taking an assignment of, or trading for two BONDS, for fifty pounds each, which I gave Mr. Joseph Ward, jun. (with Mr. Robert Harris as security) in part of payment for a tract of land. These bonds are dated the 8th of Oct. 1801; one payable on the 1st January, 1803, and the other the 1st January, 1804. I have since understood that the land is mortgaged to a certain Christoper Irven, and I am determined not to pay the bonds until it is released.

George Woodfin.

Chtrlotte county, Dec. 28, 1802.

Training Stables

FOR RACE HORSES,

WILL be opened on the first day of March next, at Milford, within 3 miles of the Bowling Green, at which place there is a course to practice on, equal if not superior to any in the state: indeed so soft is the earth, that it is not probable a horse of any age will be injured on it. Gentlemen who wish their horses trained will please to give the earliest information, by letter directed to the Bowling Green, that the necessary arrangements may be made for them, and they may be assured of the utmost attention and exertion of the subscriber, to have them ready to run for any purse or match they may direct. The price of training will be as low as possible, and forage furnished on the best terms. The horses must be found clothes by their owners, and if they chose to send a small boy to remain with the horse, it will lessen their expences.

THOMAS LARKIN.

Milford, January 1, 1803.

I DO certify that the above mentioned Mr. Thomas Larkin came strongly recommended to me from England as a groom; and from what I have seen of his mode of training horses, I have no hesitation in saying, that I believe he understands the business. JOHN HOOMES.